

JULY

Furrow.
earth's upturned,
soil ploughed—
learned.

field
God's sky,
to yield.

golden grain,
where sympathy
by pain.

pray three times,
child.

learning to walk
again. Sometimes we
look up and try to
up again and try to

up of three classes
shirkers and jokers,
was ever spoken, he
“tomorrow.”

at furrow on Monday,
on Tuesday, or to
on Wednesday, is
the most ecstatic thrill

! Incarnate Deity!
Then, because Then

written by an
well known at Rock-
mitted suicide when
aliments.—Editor.

Lizard Story.

I would
troll. I had on my
hooked my first fish
quite a large one. I
could see him and
pulled him up
from the water
feather. I measured
just thirty inches
we weighed eight or
the only weighed two
bones. I killed him
it open, and found
long, in his stomach
as black as coal
twelve hours
in his prison.—Field

of staying out late,
ill-bred person.

“It was only last night
30 a.m. Henrietta
I couldn't keep the
mumming.”—Washington

EE
SHRUB-CURES
BLADDER
Pneumatism, Etc.

Minister of the Gospel,
20th, writes from
Oswego County,

with Kidney and
ten years, and tried all
treatment. Two and a half
years a severe attack
turned to Mr. Kidneys, Heart and
bladder in which no
one can cure him.

“My mother
was dead.”—A. C. DREILING.

Wife, of
eighty-five years of age,
Alkavai in cur-
and Bladder Disorders.

Many ladies also join
wonderful curative
power of our drugs,
afflictions similar to
those with propriety be-

the value of
for yourself, as
by mail. Free, only
specify your trouble.
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ty-eighth Street, New York.

Alkavai fall trial. I
will do my best to
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Women Are Like Flowers.

Poets have been fond of likening woman to a flower. Her fairness is flowerlike. He's sweet-scented suggests the flower fragrance. Her very fragility again in the frail flower, which languishes when neglected and is so easily destroyed. Most girls are as pretty as flowers, and every woman who grows them knows that their health depends upon care. Nature gives the air and sunshine necessary to the health of the plant. Their leaves and roots must be guarded from the parasites which would destroy the flower's beauty and undermine its life.

If a woman would care for herself as she does for her plants she would preserve her beauty and retain her strength far beyond the period when the average woman looks old and feels older than she looks.

THE GREAT SECRET

Of woman's preservation of her beauty lies in the intelligent care of the womanly life. She is close to the relation between the health of the body and the health of the mind and the health of the whole body, that whenever the female functions are deranged or disturbed the mind and body are equally affected. A woman's health depends upon the health of the body. Severe headache, backache, pain in the joints, etc., are common. Not only the air and sunlight necessary to the health of the plant. Their leaves and roots must be guarded from the parasites which would

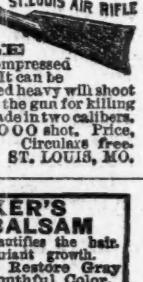
destroy the flower's beauty and undermine its life. Most women would give anything to know how to be cured. The way is very plain. It is to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I thank him for it. Maria G. Hayzel, writing from Brookland, D. C., "Six years ago, after the birth of my first child, I was in a very bad condition. My health seemed utterly gone. I suffered from nervousness, female weakness, constipation, etc. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I had from a friend, and I am now well again. Life was a burden. I doctorred with three different physicians and got no relief. I was told that I had a tumor in my womb. The result? I began to get worse, and to add to the complications I suffered terribly from constipation. I then wrote to Dr. Pierce for his Favorite Prescription. I studied to write his favorite remedies. I commenced to take his Favorite Prescription and my condition continued improving and gaining in strength. I cannot express in words how good it is. Life is a burden. My little daughter was born without much trouble. I feel that I would never have been able to endure my condition if I had not taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Life was a burden. I thank God and Dr. Pierce."

NOTHING IS Surer

Than the effect of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong, sick women well. It regulates the periods, stops dysmenorrhea, dyspepsia, hysteria, ulceration, and cures female weakness. It prepares the wife for motherhood, gives her vigor and strength, and cures female weakness. It is the best of tonics because it contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other medicine. For women it is invaluable. In hospitals or school-room it is an invaluable medicine. It quiets the nerves, increases the appetite, strengthens the heart, and cures rheumatism. Nursing mothers will find no tonic so beneficial to mother and child as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

That question is often on a woman's lips; for of her it is expected that she shall be ready to do something in any emergency in the home, in the family, in the household, in health, sickness or disease. The answer will be found in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice. This great work contains many useful hints, and is sent free in receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book bound in paper, or 25 stamps for the book bound in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



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ergetic Fists. Falling Sickness
have children & friends
Discovery will CURE them.
to do is to send for me
are everything else failed,
give A. H. MAY full address.

New York City,
green's Fruit Grower.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Devoted to Orchard, Garden, Poultry and Household.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor.

PROF. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON FEEL, Business Manager.

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Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1901.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER is larger than that of any other horticultural paper published in America.

EDITORIAL

Do not forget to cut off immediately any branch on your pear tree on which the leaves have turned black. This is an indication of blight. Cut off the branches one foot below where the bark is discolored. It does not injure trees seriously to cut them back.

Thomas Henderson has injured his crop of grape vines by spraying them with Paris green, a solution which he had left after spraying his potatoes for potato bugs. He used about three-fourths of a tablespoonful of Paris green to thirty-nine gallons of water. His grape vines that were not sprayed are healthy and vigorous.

I once saw a fruit grower drawing large loads of manure to his hog-pen. He also made piles of them where they rotted and made manure. This was well enough, but it would have been better to have destroyed these weeds as soon as they appeared above the surface of the soil, when hundreds of them could have been swept away with one brush of the hoe.

Nitrate of soda applied in small amounts will cause almost any kind of plants or trees to grow more rapidly. It may not, however, increase the crop of grain or fruit, but it is good because it is safe, because they are growing too rapidly. Strawberries are made soft by the application of nitrate of soda and made firm by the application of ashes or other forms of potash.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 people will take a vacation this summer. If each of these spend \$10.00, the amount will aggregate \$100,000,000. Is this a profitable expenditure? Yes, it is profitable if the vacation has been planned wisely. We should aim for a long life, and not endeavor to crowd the work of years into a few months. It is well to make haste slowly.

Will the time ever come when the average fruit grower will refrain from sending inferior fruit to market? I doubt it. There will always be men who will take to market fruit which should have been fed to the hogs. I appeal to you, reader, not to enter as a competitor in growing poor fruit, for you cannot make money by so doing. The money you make in fruit growing will be made on superior quality, prepared in attractive form for market.

We are getting letters almost daily from various parts of the country. In response to the "egg within an egg" question which was suggested by a recent letter to Green's Fruit Grower, many readers have had similar instances of eggs with shells within other eggs having a shell. How these eggs can be possible is yet to be explained. One subscriber does not believe that such an egg was ever seen. He would think differently if he could see the letters we receive.

Farmers about Rochester, N. Y., are mowing their wheat fields and making hay of the product. T. L. Hessian says he has destroyed the wheat crop. Heavy rains have produced a marvelous growth of timothy; these wheat fields, therefore, a moderate crop of hay will be gathered in place of wheat. Our farmers are learning that it is easier to raise the same amount of all crops and one of the most expensive to grow. Rye is much more certain and profitable on the average, since the straw is worth as much as the grain.

Yellow fever used to be as regular in its visits in the Island of Cuba as the seasons, but through sanitary measures, which simply mean cleanliness, yellow fever has been stamped out of Cuba. This teaches that cholera, the plagues and many other of the diseases which have destroyed the lives of so many millions of the human race, may be successfully combated by clearing up accumulations of filth and by good sewerage, pure water and healthful air.

The successful orchardist is vigilant. External vigilance is the price of good fruit. Visit your orchards, vineyards or berry fields frequently, taking particular note of trees, vines, or plants that are

feeble or sickly. Then learn the cause of the lack of vigor. Possibly you may find that a few of your trees or bushes are infested with some vicious insect either on the foliage, in the trunk, or at the root. If you cannot learn the cause and cure it is safer to dig out the tree or plant and burn it at once, thus preventing contagion to healthy trees.

Cows are the best friends of nurserymen in one sense. That is to say, there are hundreds of thousands of fruit trees destroyed in this country every year by cows, and those destroyed make it necessary for other trees to be purchased. The feet of cows are so arranged that they cannot use them for scratching the backs of their heads about the base of the horns, therefore there is great itching about the head of the cow. I have never seen a cow loose in an orchard or garden, but it did not at once dive at the first tree, almost wrecking it in its efforts to scratch its head.

I have seen a dozen men sawing off great piles of large limbs of apple trees, perhaps a wagon load from each tree. How easy it would be to avoid all this cumbersome work by giving better attention to the orchard when young. If young trees are properly pruned at planting and visited frequently thereafter, no matter what season of the year, and the superfluous twigs cut out, or those nipped back which are growing too vigorously, all this slaughter work in later years might be avoided. Then think of the injury done to the trees by cutting off large limbs. Yet if the trees have been neglected when young it is necessary that they should be pruned in the usual way when they become large.

Danger of Postponement.

"Delays are dangerous." "Procrastination is the thief of time." These are old sayings and the experience of most men and women proves them to be true. Near my home is a beautiful park, and in this park is one of the finest displays of lilacs ever made in this part of the country, representing a large number of rare varieties. In addition to this display of lilacs are many other beds of beautiful flowers, prepared at considerable expense. Many thousand people visit these attractions daily, some of them making long journeys for that purpose. Myself and family do not intend to allow the season to pass without visiting the beautiful objects, but since they are so near at hand, and can be seen any day, they are neglected, and we are in danger of not visiting them at all.

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Low Branching Fruit Trees.

Among the many attractive trees and other objects worthy of attention on the Wadsworth Park in Rochester, N. Y., is the apple tree that branches close to the ground, covering considerable space, the tree being fifteen or eighteen years old.

This apple tree is a thing of beauty and attracts the visitor. The question naturally arises, why is it that we see so few low-branching fruit trees? Perhaps there is not one reader in 10,000 who has seen a fruit tree with branches resting upon the ground, there being no lare trunk at the base of the tree. The orchardist, in many Eastern and Middle States at least, has not learned the habit of training his trees with high branches, so that he can plant and cultivate crops in the orchard for the first ten or fifteen years. On the Pacific Coast, where orcharding is made of a business, trees are trained with much lower heads. The advantage of these low heads is that the trees can be pruned and kept free from insects, and the fruit can be gathered much easier than on high-headed trees. On the Pacific Coast the trees not only branch low, but they are not allowed to form high heads, being kept back and somewhat dwarfed by pruning.

A reader of Green's Fruit Grower wrote yesterday about a cherry tree, the top of which had been cut off.

Branches were thrown out near the ground but above the bud, and I was asked whether those low branches should be allowed to remain.

I reply yes, providing you can allow the tree the space it will require with those low branches. For commercial orchards there are disadvantages in these low branching trees, where the branches rest nearly upon the ground, since poultry can easily attack the fruit growing on them.

But I see no objection to these low branches.

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Cherry Trees.

The heart of persons falls, the limbs on which living away. Branches break more easily than branches of the cherry. Be careful how you occurrence! He was in a very high tree in the limb broke. He fell from fence. The picked side, entering his lungs in terrible agony for until extricated by boy is barely living and any moment.

on Fruit Crop

pects. Each crop will be large harvested now. It is 100 car loads will be Valley. Each crop promises to the reports from Michigan peach crop there, only a small crop in give but a light crop raspberries there are.

State Farmer says: New York the dampening rains to crops heavy. Apples will be apples are almost a region reports the fruit rains and a re-

the House Fly.

The question has been spread through the consumption, the only result that this answered satisfactorily, indicated by infinitesimal so small they can naked eye. Thorough might be unobtrusive, but a dangerous creature is these small germs, our food, and the in our stomachs. There is a pile of debris the kitchen door it is with thousands of enter our houses and cream, milk, bread food, conveying the from their dirty seen that we should uses by screen doors at we should also clear yards. Flies breed in piles of horse manure. Readers of Green's look after this mat-

phine.

issue of Green's Fruit on leading events in on, which speaks of wed wife, as a woman there has been much over Josephine, the first Napoleon. I remember years ago a his which Josephine was of wifely virtue, and entered a muster of greater histories have the people to the fact, not one kind of presented by any one.

There seems to be him was a frivolous so than many other women of her court. old Napoleon in security I should judge from that he might have force. ever, secure one from her reason than that the throne of France. childless. I do not was more virtuous fine. Indeed, I sus- He was a man who was regardless of such results were as old as Napoleon to Napo- Had Josephine been, and of high moral able that she might defeat and from his it seems only just who caused so much as did Napoleon in his himself suffer great

Desired by

it. We welcome, especially topics suitable for the paper. We experience in fruit peeling, housekeeping, etc. Usually persons who have no regard to the topics we value to any pub- are usually but little ways interested in the men and women. We of the condition of received for fruits of images by insects or crops secured in small are also pleased to spraying fruit trees methods of cultivation or have ten our readers are reported well as by their suc-

or publication do not start right in, without apologizing for them. You will desire short communica- are wearisome to the communications. There who have experience in good form, not always poetry. As has to make many in poetry in order. If you are thinking first express yourself critically, asking your project and the method they on sermons consider worthy in prose, it when remodeled into Green's Fruit Grower, to the many kind help to make these their valuable contribu-

tion on Page 6.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER
IS THE PAPER for the FAMILY.

"I will not wish that riches or the glow of weary heart will gladden at the smile; Some weary life know sunshine for little. Some thy years shall be a track of light; Like angel footprints passing thro' the night."

—N. Y. Tribune.

In the Old Home.

They are left alone in the dear old home. After so many years, the house is full of frolic and fun of childish laughter and tears. They are left alone! they two—once more! They as they did in the days of yore, Before they were nine or ten.

And the table is set for two these days: The children went by one, away from home on long days were done. What romping they used to do! And mother—for weeping can hardly see And mother—set the table for two.

Al! well! all! 'tis the way of the world. Children stay but a little while. Then into other scenes are whirled, Where others not how far they roam, Their hearts are fond and true, And there's never a home like the dear old home.

Where the table is set for two. —Mrs. Frank A. Beck, in the Youth's Companion.

Fashions for Boys.

The Housekeeper says that wonders can be accomplished with a soup-bone. Get a nice, fat ten-cent soup bone, wash, place in the kettle, cover with cold water, let come to a slow boil, cook until almost tender, then salt to taste. Half of this broth can be saved for another day. Boil about a dozen potatoes in the broth.

Drop dumplings can also be put into this broth. The Russian suits have been a fad for some past, and are certainly picturesque for the small boy from three to eight years of age. They with the middy suits are very practical for mothers who, from choice or because of living far from shopping facilities, make their children's clothes themselves. They are easily made and easily laundered—two great advantages in boys' clothing.—Harper's Bazaar.

Hints to the Hostess.

Do not plan too much for a guest's amusement. A chance to choose out its version is often more appropriate than a constant round of gaiety. Especially if your visitor is a bare housewife will she enjoy a day in which there is no "must do." She is weary of engagements that must be punctually kept, and is longing for an aimless walk, or for an afternoon among the shops in pursuit of her hobby, or for the luxury "just once to finish a magazine article without interruption," or perhaps for a long, lazy siesta in your favorite cosy corner. Something of her own choice will rest her, while an afternoon at the club that interests you might only bore her. Tell her how you are going to spend the day, assure her you will be glad of her company, but let her understand she is free to follow her own inclinations.—What to Eat.

Pudding Variations.

USING UP THE LEFTOVERS.

It is in his favorite pudding that the man of wrath" not infrequently helps to consume the family leftovers, boastful though he may be at the time that his wife never confronts him with bread puddings. Meats and vegetables are not often used in desserts. With the exception of the almost anything may be used in the delicious custards, meringues, etc. Bread, cracker crumbs, stale and broken cake, cookies, and even remnants of other desserts in the form of custards and puddings, may all be used with profit to the housekeeper and diners alike.

A definite idea of the amount of thickening required for various consistencies is one of the first requisites in departing from arbitrary cook-book recipes. Two large eggs to a pint of milk make an ordinary custard. One egg and three-quarters of a cupful of bread or cake crumbs will be sufficient for the same amount of milk. It can be flavored to taste. If raisins are to be used it is well to cover them with sugar and cinnamon, and stir until they are tender before putting them into the mixture. Nutmeg and cinnamon, together or either one alone, can be used. The mixture should be baked in a moderate oven until it custards, when it should be removed at once or it will whey. A recipe for a creamy bread pudding may be made of two cupfuls of milk, one cupful of dry bread crumbs, one egg, two table-spoonfuls of sugar and one-half table-spoonful of butter and cinnamon or nutmeg to taste. Scald the milk, turn it hot over the bread crumbs and let them stand until cool. In the meantime cream the butter and sugar together, add them to the pulp of the egg and the flavoring and stir the mixture into the cooled milk and bread crumbs. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg, and bake until firm. Cover with a marzipan made of the two whites of the egg and bake forty-five minutes, serve with hard sauce on top.

HOW TO ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAY.

Whether your journey this summer be across the ocean, or to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, or only to some far or town twenty miles from your own hearthstone, first of all have your mind in a holiday mood. Resolve to be happy and to make all around you happy, for they know enough to have in them the cause for it. Then study how you can get as complete a change as possible from all that usually surrounds you. Change even the kind of books you read, taking up some fresh page of the story of life as it is committed to literature. Throw yourself heartily into outdoor games—golf, basketball, croquet and tennis—or learn to emulate the English girls, who are not afraid of a ten-mile morning walk. If you live in the city and spend your vacation in the country, take with you a book or two on birds, trees or wild flowers; not as a study, but to help direct your attention and help you to find recreation, rebuilding or restoration of mind and body as you walk in fields and woods, and peer into thickets, or wade in green-embowered brooks, searching out the wild things of nature.

CATCHING.

Our tempers, our passions, our inward temptations, our pride and vanity, the self and the jealousies and the multitude of inward faults of which we are conscious will master us little by little unless we master them.

Everything in the making of desserts should be of the best, and eggs should always be cold. Puddings are steamed, baked or boiled. Boiling or steaming a

pudding usually takes twice as long as baking. Butter and cornstarch puddings require a quick oven. Fruit, bread, rice and custard puddings need a moderate oven.

Baked puddings are cooked in a mould or cloth. If the former is used, butter it thoroughly, fill it about two-thirds full, cover it, and put it in boiling water that reaches nearly to the top of the mould. Cover the kettle closely, and replenish with boiling water as fast as it boils away. If it is to be boiled in a cloth, dip the cloth in boiling water, flour it thoroughly, and fill the floured side not more than half full, leaving ample room for the pudding to swell. Fasten it securely. Put a saucer or small plate in the kettle, drop the bag on it, cover the kettle and boil steadily the required time.—N. Y. Tribune.

Nuts in Cookery.

It has been the recent fashion to use nuts in salads and other savory dishes, as in sweet dishes. Our chestnuts though sweet and delicious, are so small that they cannot be introduced for stuffing turkeys or for vegetables, as are the large French and Italian chestnuts. These large chestnuts are raised to some extent in this country, but the large chestnuts in our market are generally brought over from Europe, and are, therefore, too expensive to become popular in cookery. There no doubt that nuts possess considerable nutritive value. A mince of nuts pounded to a paste with some fruit pudding, in which raisins and other fruit are used. The paste should be mixed to a soft dough with cream. The same mixture may be advantageously added to some fruit cakes and to cookies as a change.—Tribune.

POSSIBILITIES OF A SOUP-BONE.

The Housekeeper says that wonders can be accomplished with a soup-bone. Get a nice, fat ten-cent soup bone, wash, place in the kettle, cover with cold water, let come to a slow boil, cook until almost tender, then salt to taste. Half of this broth can be saved for another day. Boil about a dozen potatoes in the broth.

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HANDICAPPED.

Webster's Unabridged says this word was first applied to horses. Weights were put upon them to lessen their speed and make them equal in the race. Many women bear "weights" of different kinds, sent, perhaps, if rightly used, to broaden and deepen the character. One woman looks at me with a smile and says, "I am not handicapped, but I am not quite as strong as I used to be." Another woman has a deep hole in her head. Without the utmost care she would be a most loathsome object. But she is far from this. A clean handkerchief hides the dreadful thing and she dresses tastefully. She does not hide herself but visits the neighbors. Does not speak of or offer to show the awful sore, talk so pleasantly that she is always welcome. Another woman is a cripple, cannot stand alone. Does she give herself up to frotting and making the family wait upon her? No, indeed! 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EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 4.)

The Fruit Crop.

About Rochester, N. Y., strawberries are yielding one of the largest crops of fruit ever known. Raspberries, blackberries, grapes and other small fruits are also promising large crops. Plums and cherry trees are well laden with fruit, but black and white cherries show a disposition to rot, since warm showers have been frequent. Sour cherries do not rot so easily. Apples and pears do not promise to be more than a half crop. The peach crop promises well in this immediate locality.

J. S. Woodward, well known fruit grower of Lockport, N. Y., writes June 26th that in his locality, which is one of the greatest fruit growing counties in the state, the fruit prospects are poor. He says there will not be one-twentieth of an apple crop, and but few pears, plums or cherries. Mr. Woodward estimates the peach crop to be one-fourth full crop.

The latest government report states that the apples and pears throughout the country will average a very slim crop.

W. H. Gibson, a subscriber at Madison, Ind., says: "We are going to have a full peach crop and a half apple crop."

The Call for Special Work.

Preachers of the gospel have claimed that they had a special call from God to preach. I have no doubt that this claim was good, but I have long held that other people were also called to do special work. Our Creator has endowed each one of us with peculiar abilities. Some of us are best qualified to preach, some to sing in mines, others to run engines upon the railroad; others to till the soil, others to sweep the streets, others to plough and till the land; while others are endowed especially for writing, for editorial work, for legal affairs or medicine, etc. It is very important that every young man should learn early in life his calling. When he has found his calling, or has learned the kind of work he is best qualified for, he may properly claim that he is called by heaven to this work and to do it well, just as much as the preacher is called to do his work in the pulpit. And why not? Is it not necessary that there should be farmers and fruit growers, as well as preachers? Would not the world have been better off if the distribution of the land? Where would the clergymen and his congregation be if there were no farmers or fruit growers, no diggers in mines, no engineers on railroads, no sailors to man ships? The blacksmith who is successful in shoeing horses may properly claim to have a Divine call to his work. The commerce of cities and often of nations would stagnate were it not for the good work of the blacksmith. There are days and weeks when horses could not move about the streets if they were not sharpshotted. Let not, therefore, one man unduly magnify his calling above that of his brother. We are all dependent upon others for our welfare and happiness.

The Other Side.**Editor Green's Fruit Grower:**

Sir: The above caption taken from an article by Sister "Gracious" giving views from the standpoint of the envied class of those who are not in the daily grind of manual labor, interested other thoughts from the same point of view.

In the settled conviction of the truth of the modern popular proverb that "capital will take care of itself," many of the benefits derived by labor from the capital appear to be at least ignored, if not forgotten.

In the first place, who would build houses for the poorer classes to live in if all were equally poor? And who would build our school-houses, giving free education to the children of poor people without help from capital?

And when those same poor people are sick and need assistance, who provides help for them? Who but the taxpayer, who is always more or less a capitalist? And further, if he die in poverty, the tax-payer has to bury him. There is apparently a growing discontent among the laborers of this country with existing conditions, and as land is more scarce at prices within their reach and competition in unskilled labor becomes more severe, this discontent will not be pacified by philosophical inquiry into the causes of their condition, while they see millions being plied up for the benefit of the few. There is no doubt in my mind that the writer that we are inevitably approaching the time of the older countries where unskilled labor finds it difficult to maintain a mere existence, without any of the luxuries of life.

The American laborer has long been accustomed to more of the privileges and luxuries of life than any other laborer on earth, and he feels the approaching restrictions much more keenly than those who have never tasted them, and he is becoming restive under these restraints, and when he sees the capitalists having it easy as the result of somebody else's labor he begins to wonder if there is a reward to find. He does not stop to consider that probably nine-tenths of moderate wealth was created by labor and economy in the individual before it had assumed such proportions as to be a ruling factor in his condition. He does not always stop to reflect that the necessities of life cost but little in this country, that it is the luxuries that frequently keep him poor, and that nearly all the men of middle age or more that he sees enjoying some of the luxuries of life started from the same circumstances as he finds confronting him today. Better be poor awhile from choice than be poor from necessity. In other words better pine a little in youth than one should be enjoying the fruits of industry and economy. But it is much easier to preach than to practice in matters of economy when one is poor.—J. Wickins.

A Wife Wanted.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE WIDOWER;
Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I would like to say a few words in regard to your reply to my letter which was published in the June issue of the *Fruit Grower*.

You say that love should be the object first, last and all the time. This is true in part only. To my way of thinking there is a time in most people's lives, when love is the foremost thought and act. This love if properly nourished and cared for will seldom if ever die. This is true love as it should exist between man and wife. I love my mother, sister and brother, but my wife could not be slighted or put aside for either. One could love a parent although he continually did wrong. If a man he should say, "It is my parent and I have done wrong, but I am sorry they continue to do wrong." The love of a wife is generally like that, but how long would a man love his wife if she con-

tinually did wrong? You say you have no sympathy for a man looking for a wife simply to help in the house, or for gaining wealth or position. Now, this is the sharp point that struck me, but it did not cut deep, and I have now recovered. I want a wife as I said in my letter, to love me and be loved by me. Possibly I did not so state in the letter, and I have lost my paper, and cannot refer to it now, but that is what I want, and in addition I want affection, love and nothing but love, which would be nice? Not for any compensation? A man in order to keep the love of his wife, must try hard to make a living and to get a home and other things that are necessary. On the other hand, a husband and wife should have a husband's love must try hard to keep that home as a home should be, neat and clean. If furnishings are not up-to-date, she, if she wishes to be called dear wife, and lots of other pretty names, has her part to do. No woman looks for a husband regardless of his ability to support her. Marriage without love is a failure. If there is marriage without a home, then it is a failure. If there is no cooking to do and no housework (and I know that that is, as my wife has told me) six years and I have had it to look after then she should see that it was done, but I am drifting.

I wish a woman who is pleasing to look at, and beauty of face, of word, or of action, one or the other, must be the starting point. Now this one possibly is good looking, very kind in word and deed, but is she capable of taking care of my home and making that home the best place on earth? Heaven, we are taught, is a very beautiful place, but there is no place that can be compared to home. We do not have a beautiful home, but loving companion. This is the only thing that can make home a home. If we looked for love and love alone, who would make the butler? Who would can the berries, put up the pickles and do all those things which make a man love his wife? For a man to come home to dinner, find his wife out, no dinner ready, and no other reason given than that she did not marry him to his cook and housekeeper, but only to love and be loved, may sound foolish. But as I have said there are lots of foolish people in this world, and I am one of them. In this case, if in looking for a husband or wife, they did not consider the ability of each: the man in providing and supplying a home, and the woman in being a good cook and housekeeper. I think that any one who tried to live on love alone would find it poor living. I am sure I could not pitch hay if I did not have something in my stomach besides love; then, with a full stomach and no love, the hay would be very heavy. Love makes labor light, love makes a happy home, but does not make the kettle boil or fill the pantry and cellar. Man and wife are like capital and labor, neither can alone, but together work together for each other's good. I like the *Fruit Grower* and think its editor must be a gentleman from head to toe.—A Widower.

The Orchard.

On, it's good to be alive,
In the orchard birds are singing,
And far and wide the bees are winging!
Not to gain a worldly treasure,
Nor to prove a wise survivor;
But to taste a batch of leisure,
And be glad to be alive!

No trees can thrive on exhausted soil without moisture.

The fertilizing value of one bushel of apples is less than one cent—so they say.

Prune and rub sprouts with an eye to the future shape of trees.

For trees which have been grafted need looking after at this time. The stock may make shoots which will rob the scion, and in this case should be cut away.

The spines are also apt to attack the young grafts and injure them unless destroyed. Dipping the plants affected in tobacco water is a remedy.

Top-dressing apple and pear orchards that are not growing with vigor with fine old manure would be in order. Spread the manure evenly. For an orchard site, a deep, even, if rather a poor soil is best.

If the hogs are allowed to run in the orchard they will clean up worms eaten or defective fruit which will fall, thus helping in holding many of the enemies of our fruit trees in check, and also producing some food value to our swine.

Fortune awaits the man who will find an effective remedy for pear blight. At present it can only be checked. Every diseased portion should be cut away as soon as it appears on the tree. Be sure and get well behind the affected part.

Next year look out for seventeen-year locusts in and around Philadelphia. They will be abundant. Will there be a San Jose scale like? Yes, probably they will. Better get rid of it before the locusts come.

When Mr. F. H. Sweet recommended gas far to kill peach borer he forgot to say it must be very much diluted or it will kill the tree.

The bearing year of a fruit tree may be changed by picking off the fruit.

If ants are troublesome in the garden inject kerosene emulsion or pour kerosene in their nests with an oil can. If ants are found running over plants it is a pretty sure indication that lice are on the plants and that they need treatment with kerosene emulsion or tobacco tea.

Spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture prevents blight, and the addition of half a pound to the barrel of Paris green will kill the beetles. Three or four sprayings will suffice. For ten years in succession this practice has prevailed at the Vermont Experimental Station and the average advantage gained by the operation has been twenty-three bushels of tubers per acre.—Farm Journal.

"That making an artificial eye for a pig dog was quite a feat in optical science." It was. I understand it was so natural even the beast itself couldn't see through the deception.—Philadelphia Times.

OTHER BERRIES.

Mr. Lewis also cultivates both red and black raspberries and blackberries. Among his most profitable raspberries he reckons Shaffer's Colossal, of which he has about two acres. It can neither be called black nor red, but is probably a hybrid of the two and of a dull purple color. This variety is one of the largest berries grown and very productive. It was introduced to the public by our Mr. Green and at first was rather slow of sale because of its unattractive color, but some one discovered that it was excellent eating and the demand increased.

He also has about two acres of the Outhbert. He claims to be the first to cultivate that variety in Monroe County. He bought his first plants of E. P. Roe, on the Hudson, the celebrated novelist as well as horticulturist. Has sold a great many quarts of the berries and found them quite profitable.

It is easy for nursery agents to promise to replace stock that dies particularly when \$1.00 or more has been paid for a single tree, but when the purchaser wants to find the agent he cannot always be found. Mr. Lewis says that he paid \$2.00 to this agent for trees, etc., that he could have bought of Green's Nursery Company of Rochester, N. Y., for \$3.50. He paid Green's Nursery Company eighteen cents for pearls, just as nice as those bought of agents for \$4.00; he bought grape vines for 25 cents, all of which grew. All other stock bought of Green's Nursery Company was eighty per cent cheaper than that grown by agents.

PROMPT, Reliable, Responsible, Commercial Merchants, Battersea & Co., Buffalo.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life, his early struggle with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high in the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

**REYNOLDS
EXPERIENCE in
HORTICULTURE.****A Webster Fruit Farm.****Written for Green's Fruit Grower.**

has proved one of the best and most productive of black-caps with him and he is increasing its area.

He also cultivates the blackberry and finds that a profitable species of small fruits. He grows Minnewaska and Erie. Both are among the newer sorts and both have done well with him. In 1881 I made a three week's vacation and visited my birthplace in Dutchess County and went to Connecticut to visit a daughter. Returning by way of New York and the Hudson River, concluded to stop over in Poughkeepsie and visit the fruit farm of Mr. Lewis, who had a crop of strawberries in the Rochester market and I found crates of strawberries at the groceries where I dealt marked with his name and he had then been in the business several years. A man who has cultivated fruits so long, with success, and managed to keep his farm out of the hands of the sheriff ought to have gained some valuable experience and the methods he has pursued must be worth following by others.

In the spring in the neighborhood of four acres of strawberries this year and has planted about an equal acre for next year's fruiting. He takes but one crop from one planting and then plows under the plants and sows the ground to Hungarian millet, red clover and timothy. In September he is able to cut a good crop of millet for fodder and then the clover and timothy get a good start for wintering.

The next summer he cuts the clover and timothy for hay, then allows the aftermath to attain to full growth and plows it under before winter. This clears the land and increases the supply of nitrogen and vegetable mold. The next spring he is able to plant the ground thoroughly and plants it to strawberries again. Thus we see but two years intervene between two crops of strawberries. "I decided many years since in favor of picking but one crop of strawberries from the same," said I, "but in such dry summers as we have had of late I should think it would be very doubtful about the clover seed germinating."

"You know what a dry summer last summer was," said he, "and that piece over yonder was sown then and there the better piece of ground to grow in. Will you tell me when is it, if you have time?"

Of course I had time for that, for I had the information for which I came, to get all the information that will plant whole blocks with a single variety of the orchard fruits.

If 100 or more trees of one variety are set out it is in a block by themselves and adjoining another block is set with another variety. This will only give pollination where the blocks adjoin. Alternate varieties in the rows of all the orchard fruits.

Mixing Orchard Trees.**Written for Green's Fruit Grower.**

A Georgia fruit grower says that an orchard of 10,000 Kiefer pear trees in one block in that State has proven a complete failure. What else could be expected? To consider the matter, however, we must bring in the facts. The grower has planted his trees in the open spaces filled with peach and pear; scions of other varieties are being set in the remaining trees for pollination. It seems strange at this period that people will plant whole blocks with a single variety of the orchard fruits.

If 100 or more trees of one variety are set out it is in a block by themselves and adjoining another block is set with another variety. This will only give pollination where the blocks adjoin. Alternate varieties in the rows of all the orchard fruits.

General Fruit Growing.**Written for Green's Fruit Grower.**

Nitrogen, when used excessively, forces the growth of stems and leaves, while the formation of buds and flowers is kept back. Potash used in excess has no particular harmful effect, it is essential in the formation and transference of starch in plants, and seems to be intimately associated with the development of sound wood matter in stems and bearing twigs, as well as in formation of the pulp matrix of fruits. Phosphoric acid in excess usually hastens maturity. It aids in enabling the plant to utilize the other elements of plant food, and seems to have a marked influence on the development of seeds.

There are two direct gains secured by judicious thinning of fruit: 1. If the grower in general would thin freely, there would be no seasons of glutted markets and profitless prices. In such seasons the entire crop is sold at a positive loss to the grower.

2. The relief of the grower.

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CROWN
ANTS.WTH
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next Spring.

They will be ready on
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ES.
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LUSTER,
ARY,
R DUNLAP (New),
T (New).

seven varieties are
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C. A. Green says you
are placing these
varieties which will
prices. Send for

Mary. One of the
best for
quality and pro-
recommended for
and treatment com-
paratively
Crescent will bring
each lot
bought to bring 20c.
size and quantity cut
in the fall and
that for size, produc-
the Glen-
in acre picked at the
quarts per acre at the
and over 12,000
for the season.



The Tree in the City.

with them is branding the colts and gather-
ing them for sale.

Fruit growing is taking well. All small
fruits are easily raised and find ready mar-
ket at our four coal mine camps with their
\$50,000 a month pay roll. Apples are just
coming into bearing and promise to do
well. Peaches will do well in many shel-
tered valleys.

The Corsican strawberry plants I got
from you arrived as fresh as if just taken
from the soil. It costs more to start in
an irrigated country but it beats watching
your crop dry up, to have a head-gate to
open and be able to water at will. Melons
and all such tender vines do exceedingly
well, and seem to have a finer flavor when
grown in the sun than in shade. Chickpeas
\$5 to \$6 per dozen. Eggs, twenty cents
to forty cents, the latter figure in winter,
though our hens scratch and dust out of
doors. We have occasional short, cold
snaps when they have to stay in and they
seem to check egg production.

Four coal camps, and a new one open-
ing that promises to surpass all the rest
make this a pretty lively country and the
excellent roads bear evidence that taxes
are well paid and equally well expended.
Red Lodge, our county seat, employs now
500 men in the coal mine, and by fall will
be using over 1,000.

Water is abundant, more so than in any
other county in this State, owing to the
large amount of rainfall. The Bearfoot range,
which drains through several streams into
the Yellowstone River.

Will some one please tell how to poison
melon seeds so mice will not dig them out?
I have soaked them in arsenic but it only
serves as seasoning for the kernel. I don't
like to put out poisoned grain, as it kills
our pets and best friends, the birds.

We can't keep cats as we have Belgian
horses, and would rather do without melons
than the delicious meat of the hare. Is it
too late or too early to plant some more
Corsican strawberries? I planted nearly
500 last fall and have about thirty that
wintered. I won't plant any more in the
fall.—James Fuller.

From Montana.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Carbon County is the banner county of
Montana. The climate is unsurpassed, being
cool in summer and mild in winter. Spring is always wet enough to make good
grass on the ranges and it is seldom necessary
to irrigate the first crop of alfalfa. We raise three crops, making an aggregate
of six to seven tons each. I sell
\$5 per ton for the stock, though only once
in the last fourteen years has it been necessary
to feed meat cattle in winter.
Large sheep buy large quantities to feed
sheep and lambs for the eastern market.

Nearly the whole of this large county
is in the cedar portion of the Crow Indian
reserve and consequently has to be taken
by homesteading. Bottom lands are worth
from \$10 to \$20 per acre, but when one
considers that by owning a strip of water
you practically own a pasture for 500 to
1,000 head of cattle that will feed them
twelve months in the year and on which
you pay no taxes it really makes the bot-
tom land very cheap.

Several thousand steers were shipped
last fall that netted the owners \$20 per
head, and had probably not cost a cent to feed.

Horses bring \$30 to \$35 at three
years old and all the trouble connected

with this is the cost of the water.

Birds in the Orchard.

Assistant Biologist F. E. L. Real, of the

Department of Agriculture, in commenting

upon "How Birds Affect the Orchard,"

says: "That birds sometimes inflict in-
juries upon orchard trees and their products
is a fact with which every fruit grower
is familiar; but it is not so well known
that they are frequently of great service
in destroying enemies of the orchard, and
yet the aid they render in this subtler way
far more than offsets the harm that is so
apparent."

Thinning the Fruit.

It is not too late to hand-pick the plums
and apples. No two apples or plums ought
to touch each other. Every poor one
should be hand-picked and fed to the hogs.

The improved size and quality of what is
left will pay for the labor, besides the
savings to the trees.

If half the fruit last year had been
picked off we should have this year twice
as much as we now have. Most of the
orchards of the State were overloaded, the
vitality of the trees was so taxed that
they had no strength to form blossoms buds
last July and August for this year. Now

is the time to run your knife about a
tree to see if there is any wood left for
buds for next year. If you have a tree
that won't bear make it bear or bud it
now with some better kinds. Remember

Burbank of California has one tree bearing
over 500 kinds of apples.—George J.
Kellogg, in Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Why Do We Cultivate?

Let us now consider the cultivator, says
R. M. Kellogg, in his recent address. Most
of our farmers use this as an instrument
for killing weeds but this is really an in-
cidental matter. Having fitted our land
with the plow and harrow, rendering a
sufficient amount of plant food available,
it only remains to prevent its reversion and
the escape of moisture and this is the work
of the cultivator.

We need not concern ourselves with
anything save two or three inches of the
surface. The old double shovel plow
and the wide-toothed, deep-digging
cultivators have had their day. No

one is justified in breaking the roots of
a plant or disturbing its root pasture;

there is nothing gained by it. The plant
or tree will look after keeping the ground
open and porous. It will send its millions
of little feeding roots in all directions, tun-
nelling the soil, living but a few hours
but leaving their path for air and moisture.

Thus we always find the soil soft and
moist where the roots are at work if there
is moisture.

Searford—This variety was disappointing

into mortar and it dries down into a crust,
or when the water has drawn up in such
quantities as to settle the soil so completely
to exclude free air and prevent the water
from reaching the surface by capillary.

If one such will do it is better than
three inches.

The depth at which the teeth may go
is to be governed by the soil as well as
the nearness of the roots to the surface.

All we need to do is to cover the surface
with a blanket of loose earth thick enough
to exclude free air and prevent the water
from reaching the surface by capillary.

If one such will do it is better than
three inches.

Horticultural Hints.

Rusted asparagus may be saved by
spraying with a Bordeaux resin mixture.
The owner of a rusted bed of asparagus,
if he decides not to spray, may as well
root the bed. He will never clear itself of
the rust.

Kerosene and crude petroleum are dan-
gerous substances to use in spraying fruit
trees when the buds are about to open. I
have seen a number of cases this season
where the buds were killed by both these
sprays.

Never hoe beans when the leaves are
wet. Dirt thrown upon wet leaves injures
them. This is true of beets, carrots and
tomatoes. The cabbage leaf does not seem
to be injured by dirt carelessly thrown
upon it, for water does not wet this leaf
as it does the spongy leaves of some
other vegetables.

For your plum and peach trees frequent-
ly break the bark to shake off the curculio. De-
stroy the beetles as they fall upon the
ground.

Powdered hellebore sprinkled on the
rose bushes when the leaves are damp will
kill the lice.

Fresh wood ashes sprinkled on potato
vine will kill the Colorado beetle. I have
never found this method a failure.

Gardeners in some places are spraying
cabbage for plant lice, using kerosene
emulsion diluted eight to twelve times.
At the same time, on the under sides
of the leaves generally, the spraying must
be directed to the under surfaces.

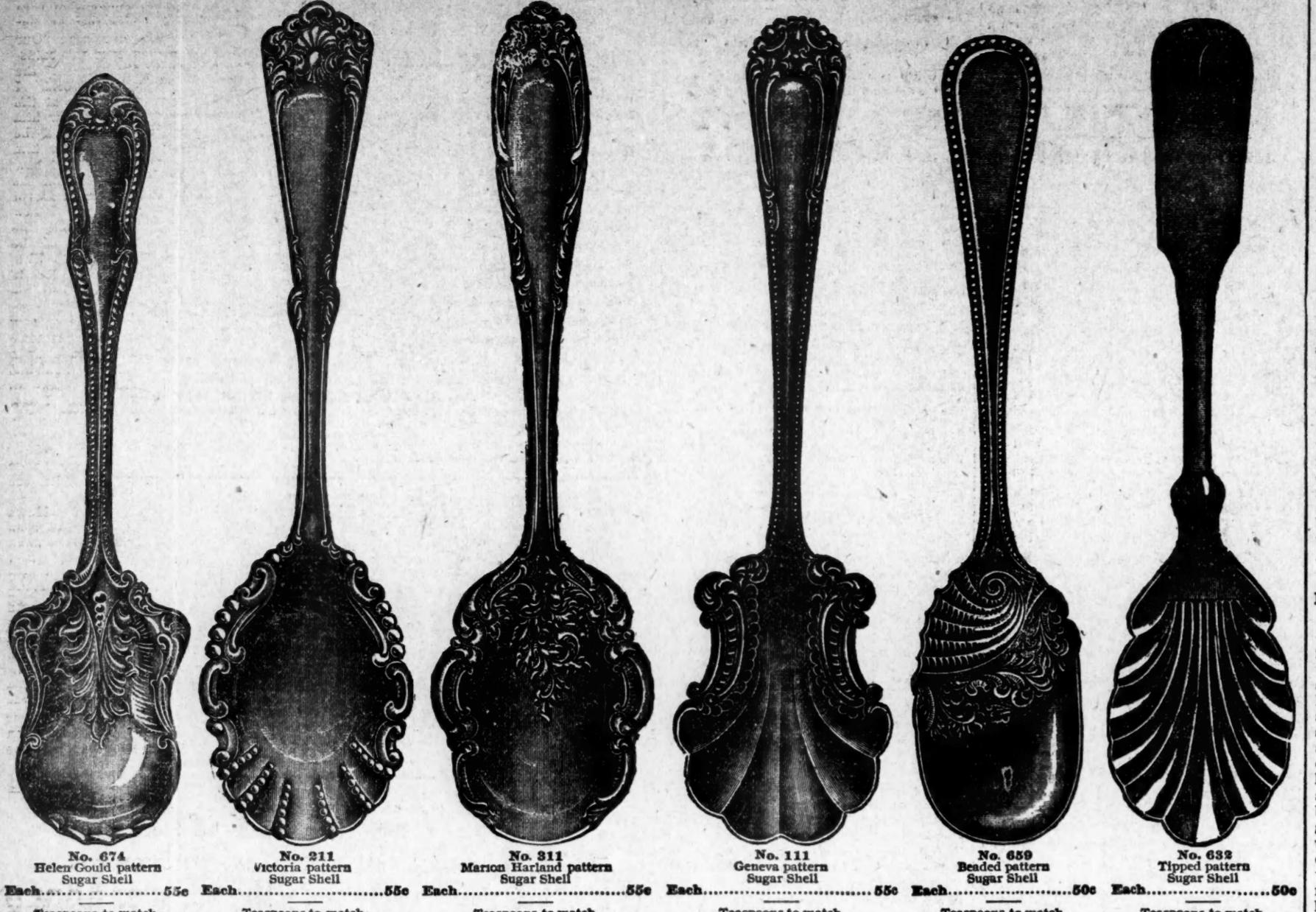
Transplanted plants in general are great-
ly benefited by shading. Especially is
shading valuable, and even necessary, if
the sun shines clear and hot on the new-
set plants.—F. X. Mallon, in New York
Farmer.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer-
tilizers. They enrich the earth.

A little factor for only \$20. For an ordinary
household there are many kinds of
household articles, apples, peaches, etc.,
which are easily raised and find ready
market to buy a wagon if you buy the right kind. The
one is made of our Electric Steel Wheels, with straight
spokes and a single axle. It is 5 ft. long and 3 ft. wide.
It is 6 in. high. It is 4 ft. 6 in. long and 2 ft. wide.
It is 2 ft. 6 in. high. It is 4 ft. 6 in. long and 2 ft. wide.
It is 3 ft. 6 in. high. It is 4 ft. 6 in. long and 2 ft. wide.
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WARNING

TO EVERY LADY WHO READS THIS PAPER.
The following letter contains the offer of an absolute gift to you. You don't have to buy anything to get it. It is a bid for your everlasting friendship and good will. If you overlook this offer it will be a loss to you and a disappointment to us.



Teaspoons to match. Per set of six \$1.15. Per set of six \$1.15.

DEAR MADAM:—If you will kindly advise us as to your kind. The order for the spoons, however, must be signed by choice of the Solid Cuevee Silver Sugar Shells illustrated above, yourself and not by a child. We will also send you a copy of the Home-Furnisher, showing an elegant line of household furniture which we are giving our agents for securing larger clubs of orders. These premiums include solid oak Bed Room Suits, Book Cases, Reed Rockers, luxurious Couches, elegant Dinner Sets, Tables, etc. If you desire to work for one of these premiums we will give you the sample set together with the sugar shell, in addition to any of these premiums that you may earn. Now, please understand the proposition. We will send you, postpaid, a full set of six teaspoons, any pattern, and will include a sugar shell to match. Sell two sets like them in 30 days and the sample set is yours; also the sugar shell. If you fail, return the spoons at your expense (which will be 6 cents for postage) and keep the sugar shell as a gift. If you secure three or more orders, keep the sample set and the shell and also select a further premium from the Home-Furnisher. With the sample set we will also include a catalogue of our entire line of Cuevee Silverware for you to use in taking orders. Kindly make your choice and fill out and return the following blank. Upon its receipt we will send you the teaspoons and sugar shell by return of mail, postpaid. Please bear in mind that in the event of your failure to get the two orders you will at least have an elegant sugar shell, worth 50 to 55 cents, free of charge, for simply making the effort. As we don't intend to keep this offer open long, we would ask you to favor us with an immediate response. Sincerely yours,

QUAKER VALLEY MFG. CO.

General Offices: 353 and 355 W. Harrison St., Chicago.

This Request was clipped from GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

REQUEST FOR SUGAR SHELL AND SPOONS.

QUAKER VALLEY MFG. CO., Chicago:

Ship immediately, by mail, postpaid, per terms of your offer.

Solid Cuevee Silver Sugar Shell, and one set teaspoons to match. I agree to make your sample set, for my selection's effort to secure orders for at least two sets of teaspoons like those you send me, with the understanding that you will include a sugar shell or butter knife to match, free with each order, and will send the goods without any charge. In 30 days, after receiving the 30 days to collect and remit. If I fail to secure these two orders, I agree to return the sample set of teaspoons, by mail, postpaid, within 30 days after receiving them, and to retain the sugar shell as a gift from you.

Name..... [WHITE NAME PLAINLY—NAME, OR MISSED]

Post Office.....

County..... [PLEASE WRITE POST OFFICE, COUNTY AND STATE IN FULL, VERY, VERY PLAINLY.]

The Reason for It.

He—it's strange you members of the Vassar Alumnae don't hold class reunions. She—not at all. You may as well ask a woman her age as to ask her to acknowledge what edge your graduation in.—Philadelphia Press.

Continuous Performance.

"I'm on o' work, sir," began the absent-minded beggar, "an' the rent's due. I'm tryin' to raise \$1.50 an' I—"

"See here! You're a fraud," said Good-artist. "I gave you a dollar last week."

"Well, that was last week. You've earned some more money since, haven't you?"—Philadelphia Press.

A Victim of Abuse.

It is probable that the only woman sadder than the lilac is the pretties of all the flowers that bloom in the spring, but it is to be doubted whether many, or any, of its admirers in this country regard the lovely and fragrant blossom as an unlucky flower.

Here it is one of the fashionable flowers for spring weddings; in England, however, there are many superstitions fancies about the lilac, and in some parts of "the tight little island" it is regarded as a flower fatal to love.

Though the lilac's tints are fresh, attractive and becoming, and the scent very sweet, rustic belles in those sections seldom wear the flower. "Who wears lilac will never wear a wedding ring," runs an old proverb.

Lilac Superstitions.

The lilac is one of the pretties of all the flowers that bloom in the spring, but it is to be doubted whether many, or any, of its admirers in this country regard the lovely and fragrant blossom as an unlucky flower.

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What Happened to the Man who Discovered Powder.

"It occurred to an alchemist one day that it would be a fine thing to take sulphur, saltpeter and dried toads, pound them all to a powder and 'sublime' them together in an alembic, which he carefully luted and set on the furnace to heat, says Harvey Sutherland, in Ainslee's. He poked up the fire and waited around, thinking what he would do with all his money if this should turn out to be the powder of reduction that would turn base metals into gold, and he thought: 'Well, if I had the alembic and the powder, I could shoo the alchemists out of their houses and fall down the stairs. The alchemist shuffled out from under the ruins of the furnace, shook a red-hot coal or two out of his shoe and the ashes off himself, and wondered what had struck him. He tried it again and again, and each time with the same result; and then it dawned upon him that he had discovered a fair article of blasting powder. Since then about all that has been done to his recipe has been to put in a little better article of charcoal, say that of a willow-herb root, instead of the alembic."

"Little did the old alchemist dream what potency was in that 'powder of reduction.' For such it is. Although it never yet has turned lead into gold by its mere touch, yet when a small, round piece of lead is put with the powder into an iron tube of curious workmanship, and fire laid thereto,

it is possible to convert another man's gold into the possession of him that has the iron tube of curious workmanship, and not gold only, but all manner of goods and chattels, houses and lands, messages, easements and hereditaments, even men's souls and bodies. Lay down the book for a moment and bethink you what this powder, par excellence, this powder of powders, has brought about since first the dried toads charred in that alembic. How it has changed the world, how it has exalted and exalted them that are of low degree! How it has been the helper of men that struggled for their country's freedom, believing that they had the right, God-given and born. This powder asks no questions as to right or wrong. It works with equal violence the bullet against the breast of him that fights the foreign tyrant and him that resists the benevolent assimilator."

A Woman Saddler.

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